

A photograph of two men standing in a grassy field. The man on the left is wearing a blue and white checkered shirt and light blue jeans. The man on the right is wearing a dark plaid shirt and dark pants. In the background, there is a large tree and a building with a red roof. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

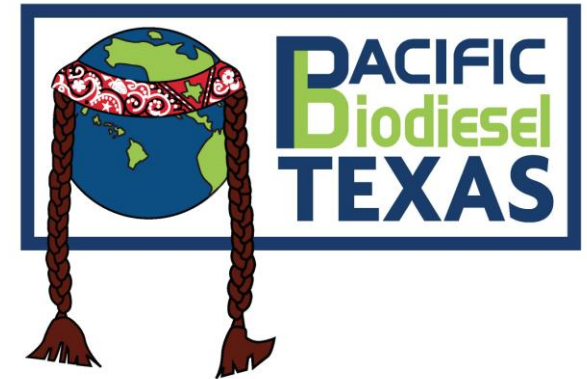
Renewable *and* Sustainable

**Federal Utility Partnership
Working Group Meeting
April 20-21, 2011**

Pacific Biodiesel, Inc.

Kelly King, VP

The Pacific Biodiesel Ohana



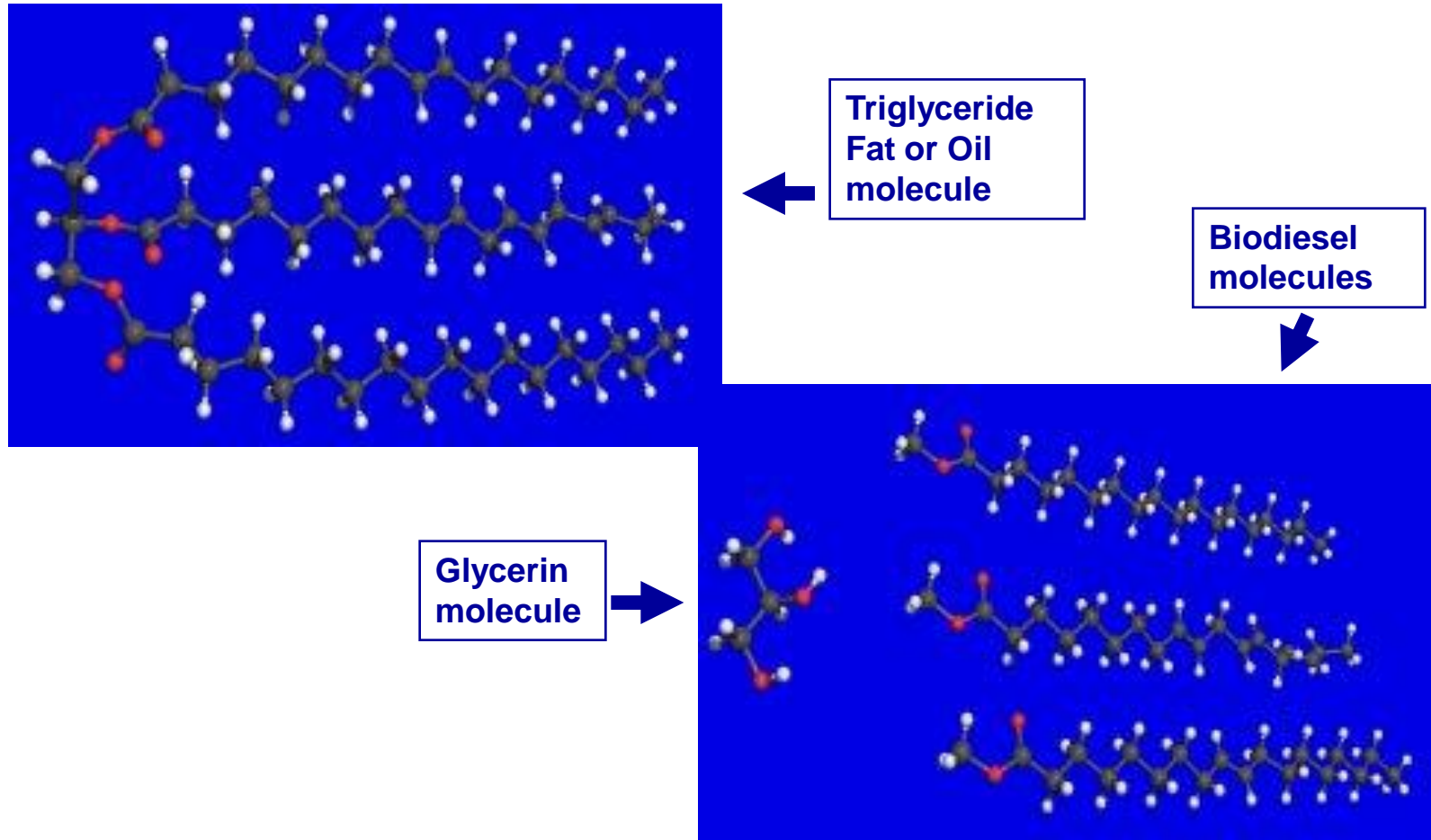
What is Biodiesel?

- A fuel for any diesel engine
- Non-toxic and Biodegradable
- Non-flammable
- 100% renewable / recycled
- Superior lubrication
- Low emissions
- Ultra Low Sulfur (15 ppm)
- Meets or exceeds ASTM D6751

What biodiesel is not:

- Biodiesel is not vegetable oil that has simply been filtered
- Biodiesel is not a fuel that requires costly modifications to your diesel engine
- Biodiesel itself does not contain any fossil fuel product (although it can be mixed with petroleum diesel at any percentage rate)
- Biodiesel does not involve gasification, micro-waves or pyrolysis
- Not made from starchy feedstock (ethanol)

Vegetable oil to Biodiesel





Gasoline

Bad

A non-renewable fossil fuel produced by refining crude oil; emits large quantities of CO₂ upon combustion.



Biodiesel

Good

A renewable alternative to petroleum diesel produced from animal fat or vegetable oil.



Corn-derived Ethanol

Transitional

The main source of ethanol in the U.S. But growing corn is energy-intensive and requires large amounts of fertilizer made with fossil fuel.



Cellulosic Ethanol

Potentially Great

Production results in the same ethanol that corn produces, but the feedstocks, especially switchgrass, are inexpensive and easy to grow and the process of refining them is environmentally friendly.

Net Energy Balance *	N/A	3.20	1.34	2.62
Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions	None (1 gallon produces 19 lbs of CO ₂)	67.7%	21.8%	91%

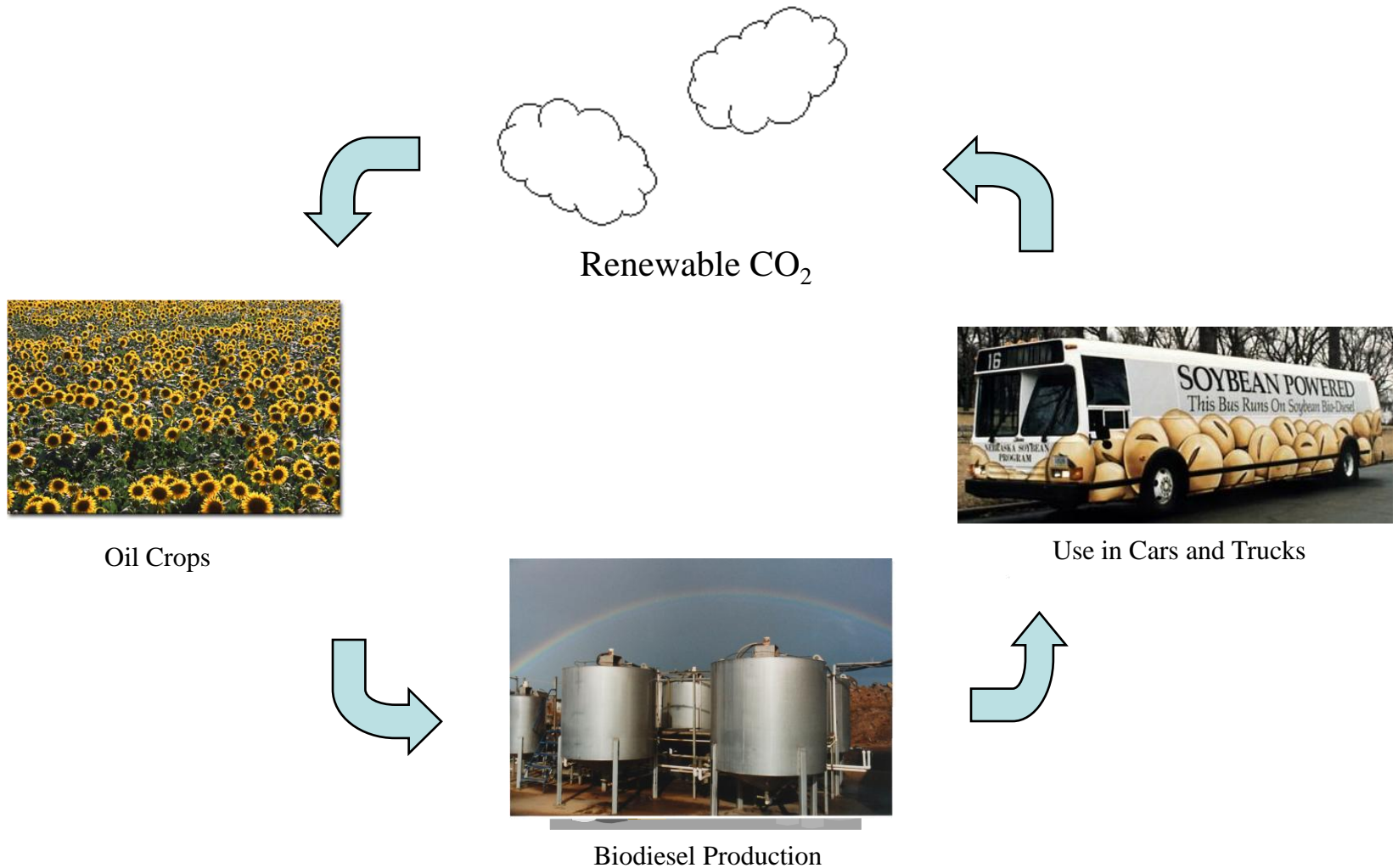
** As technology advances and the processes are streamlined, experts expect greater efficiency and higher energy balance ratios. -- Center for American Progress*

Benefits of Biodiesel

- Improved emissions over petroleum diesel:
 - 67% reduction in unburned hydrocarbons
 - 48% reduction in carbon monoxide
 - 47% reduction in particulate matter
 - 99% reduction in sulfates
 - 78% reduction in carbon dioxide (life cycle)
- Easy to use / Integrate:
 - No noticeable changes in power, economy
 - No costly vehicle or infrastructure modifications
 - Allows existing vehicle platforms to qualify as alternative fuel vehicles
 - Superior lubrication properties to petroleum diesel
 - Can be blended with petroleum diesel in any proportion

Biodiesel CO₂ Cycle

Up to 100% reduction in greenhouse gas CO₂



Renewable Energy Portfolio

Wind

Solar

Geothermal

Biomass

Biofuels



Biodiesel Priorities



FARM EQUIPMENT



MASS TRANSIT

T
R
U
C
K

F
L
E
E
T
S



EMERGENCY BACK-UP POWER

Sustainable Biodiesel Model

- Community-Based feedstock supply
 - Sequester all locally available waste oil and grease (includes animal fats)
 - Support local farmers (Food *and* Fuel)
- Expand processing capacity with increasing local feedstock supply
- Process fuel efficiently and environmentally
- Sell product locally
- Integrate with other renewable energy supplies for most appropriate use
- Develop co-products and high value sidestreams

Community Model



Benefits for the community

Waste Reduction and Diversion

26,000 tons / 6.8 million gallons per year
(grease trap and used cooking oil)



Local Economy

More jobs and new businesses
Stable fuel prices
90 cents per dollar stays in the
community

Diversified Agriculture
Energy Security



HAPPY APRIL FUELS DAY!



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532

COPY



February 1, 2011

To: Retail Dealers, Nonretail Dealers, and Wholesale Dealers of Diesel Fuel in the State of Oregon.

NOTICE: Minimum Biodiesel Blending Requirement Increases to 5% By Volume (B5) Effective April 1, 2011.

If you are a retail dealer, nonretail dealer (e.g., card lock), or a wholesale dealer (e.g., fuel loading terminal or fuel distributor) of diesel fuel in the State of Oregon, this rule affects you.

Oregon's in-state biodiesel production capacity has reached at least 15 million gallons on an annualized basis. In compliance with Oregon's Renewable Fuel Standard [Ref. Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 646.921 and ORS 646.922], effective April 1, 2011, all diesel fuel sold or offered for sale in Oregon must contain a minimum of 5% by volume biodiesel, creating a B5 biodiesel blend, except for 1) railroad locomotives, 2) marine engines, and 3) home heating applications.

COMMUNITY BIODIESEL MODEL

Early Pacific Biodiesel Plants



Maui 1996



Japan 1998



Oahu 2002



Virginia 2004



Nevada 2005



Oregon 2005

Pacific Biodiesel process plants (cont.)



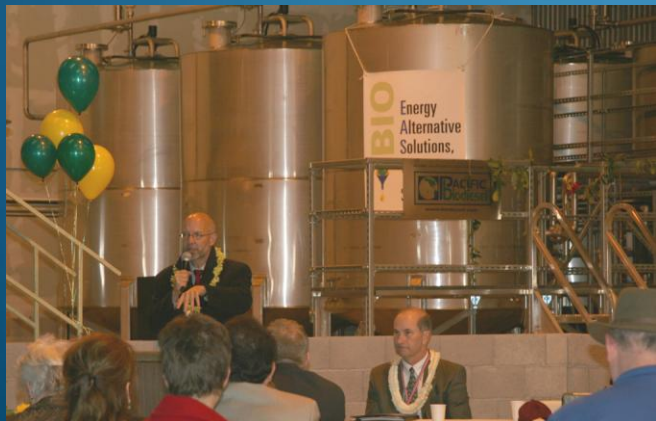
Pennsylvania 2006



Maryland 2006



Texas 2006



California 2006



Oregon II 2008

Containerized Modular Unit

First Alaska Biodiesel Plant



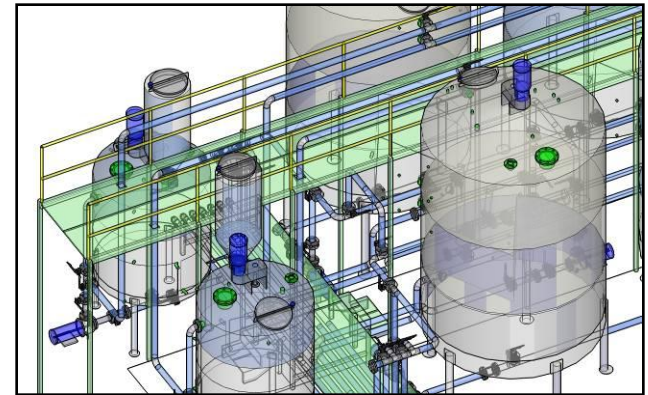


Sustainable Biodiesel Alliance
www.fuelresponsibly.org

Pacific Biodiesel Technologies

■ Process Technology

- Multi-feedstock biodiesel process technology
- Process utilities and tank farm equipment
- Feedstock collection and rendering equipment
- Facility retrofits



■ Laboratory Services

- ASTM fuel testing
- QC Program development
- Process verification and optimization

■ Research and Development

- Contract R&D projects
- Feedstock development
- Pilot Plant verification



Professional Test Lab Facilities

Fuel Testing/Research & Development

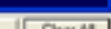


TECHNOLOGY:

Advances in scalable process

- Glycerin refinement
- Methanol recapture
- Waterless process
- Automated control system
- High vacuum distillation
- Efficient labor/energy costs





Feedstock

- **Technology must be multi-feedstock compatible**
- **Recover all useable waste grease first**
- **Encourage sustainably grown biofuel crops which utilize otherwise fallow agricultural land**
- **Source all feedstock locally**
- **Develop value-added products from biofuel crop by-product:**
 - **Meal for animal feed markets**
 - **Food for human consumption**
 - **Soil amendments**
 - **Soap and other oleo chemical products**

FEEDSTOCK:

In-house trucking companies



Cleanway
Inc.

ENCORE
OILS



2009 PARTICIPANT

RESTAURANTS
FOR
RENEWABLES™



Food, then Fuel!

Our cooking oil is locally recycled
into renewable fuel to benefit
our community & the planet.

Biofuel Crop Plan



Jatropha farm, Big Island



100 Days from "Soil to Oil"



Hawaii's Biomass Potential

Estimated Available Acreage for Biomass Production (Acres)

	Maui	Kauai	Oahu	Hawaii	Total
Stillwater/Kinoshita estimates	26,000	7,000	25,500	27,000	85,500
Land currently used for sugar production	36,700	11,100	0	0	47,800
Sub-total	62,700	18,100	25,500	27,000	133,300
Additional available prime farmland	0	35,500	15,300	30,000	80,800
Sub-total	62,700	53,600	40,800	57,000	214,200
Existing non-sugar agricultural production	9,300	3,000	17,300	11,800	41,400
Max potential (exclusive of non-sugar ag land)	53,400	50,600	23,500	45,200	172,800

2007 Hawaii Energy Strategy Report (Draft), 2/07

Hawaii Dept. of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)

Biodiesel By-products

Replacing petroleum products

By-product Uses

- Animal feed
- Soap and Oleochemical
- Fertilizer
- Energy



The price of going green ...

**Fuel prices at the
Union 76 Station,
Nimitz Highway
Honolulu, Hawaii
April 9, 2011**



Success creates:

- Permanent family wage jobs
- Agricultural renaissance (food *and* fuel)
- Economic gain (90 cents of every \$ stays in community)
- Environmental security - decreased risk of catastrophic climate change associated with burning fossil fuel
- Energy security - sustainable, robust local fuel source

Divert Your Course

This is the actual radio conversation of a US naval ship with Canadian authorities off the coast of Newfoundland in October 1995. Radio conversation released by the chief of naval operations, 10-10-95.

CANADIANS: Please divert your course 15 degrees to the south to avoid a collision.

AMERICANS: Recommend you divert your course 15 degrees to the north to avoid a collision.

CANADIANS: Negative. You will have to divert your course 15 degrees to the south to avoid a collision.

AMERICANS: This is the captain of a US Navy ship. I say again, divert YOUR course.

CANADIANS: No. I say again, you divert YOUR course.

AMERICANS: This is the Aircraft Carrier US Lincoln, the second largest ship in the US Atlantic Fleet. We are accompanied with 3 Destroyers, 3 Cruisers and numerous support vessels. I DEMAND that you change your course 15 degrees north. I say again, that's one-five degrees north, or counter-measures will be undertaken to ensure the safety of this ship.

CANADIANS:

This is a lighthouse. Your call.

In the final analysis
the Environment
is the lighthouse.

